



# THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. Gorman & Co.

WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PRACTICAL PRINTER, to take charge of the entire Mechanical Department of this office, read Proofs, &c. To one thoroughly qualified and every way reliable, the best of salary will be allowed. Apply immediately.

## The Enemy's Advance in Mississippi.

It seems to be true that Sherman, with an army of from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, has advanced from Vicksburg, and having succeeded in capturing Jackson, has continued his advance, and at the latest accounts had reached Morton distant this side about thirty-five miles. The further intelligence is, that at Morton he abandoned the Railroad leading to Meridian, and struck towards Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It would seem to be the purpose of this bold movement to reach Mobile. If this be so, there is a route before this venturesome General of one hundred and twenty miles from Enterprise, through a section of country not at all adapted to the support of an army.

It is further stated, that Gen. S. D. Lee, of the cavalry, has remained in the rear of Sherman—that he has re-occupied Jackson, and holds the intermediate line between the enemy and his base of supplies. We do not know what strength Gen. Lee has, nor what the amount of force under the command of Lt.-Gen. Polk may be. If we are deficient in men out there, it is due to the vexatious delay of Congress in meeting the call made by the President at the opening of the session last December. The condition of the army was therein set forth in terms so candid as to have elicited from foreign journals the highest commendation. It was apparent to every thinking mind, that the army needed to be reinforced; yet Congress has debated for near three months and a half, and now Committees of Conference are running wild between the Senate and House, endeavoring to reconcile conflicting opinions. And a press that has all along thrown every obstacle in the way of the increase of our army, ventures to speak of Gen. Polk's "embargo of the telegraph," as a "ridiculous order." The only amelioration of what might otherwise consider an *insane folly*, is that the Editor of that paper has himself been an officer and might have had opportunities of knowing how military orders ought to be made in time of battle.

How long is the country further to suffer before it be decided where such editors can be the most useful?

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication signed "AMICUS" is respectfully declined. While we have the highest respect for the writer and sympathize entirely in the views and objects of the communication, we consider them as entirely of a private nature, unsuited to our columns.

We have received several communications without the writers' names being given. Of course all such are rejected. The names of the authors of all articles for insertion in the columns of this paper, must be entrusted to the Editors, which will of course be confidential with them.

## To SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STATE JOURNAL.

On commencing the publication of *The Confederate*, we stated that we would supply with this paper all the subscribers to the Journal whose terms of subscription we found unexpired as marked on the Books. This we have done and are doing; but we discontinue the paper when the time marked is out, unless money be sent us to renew the subscription. We give a cross mark on the paper, to signify to the subscriber that the time is out or about to expire. But we cannot go further than this. Some write to us that a few weeks or months ago they sent on money for the Journal, but it did not come. The *Confederate* comes. We find nothing on the books to indicate that such monies were received; and as we are not so situated as to ascertain anything about the matter from the late Proprietor, we can do nothing with it. We go by the entries on the books, and can make no other arrangement.

## ARRANGEMENT by the Superior Court Judges for the Spring Circuits:

1st Circuit—Judge Shipp—Edenton.
2d " " Saunders—Newbern.
3d " " French—Raleigh.
4th " " Gilliam—Hillsboro'.
5th " " Heath—Wilmington.
6th " " Osborne—Salisbury.
7th " " Reade—Morganton.
8th " " Howard—Buncombe.

## A Good Sign.

There was no meeting of the Agitators in this city last night, as has been for some time contemplated. We welcome this as an omen of good. God grant it may be an indication that the leaders see the evil of their course, and are commencing to retrace their footsteps. If so, every good citizen in the land will rejoice.

## OMISSION.—By accident, the date of yesterday's paper was not changed from Monday.

The proper date to the paper was, however, given under our Editorial Head.

That they may be effectively screened from the public view the real purpose, and the more securely catch the unwary and mislead the ignorant, the more the leaders of the Agitators have dropped, for the moment, their threatening and denunciatory strain, and now pretend that the main purpose of their Convention is to aid with its advice the common Government—to remove doubts as to the exercise of power, and to bestow power where greater power is needed. They further pretend, that the Convention can hasten peace, and propose to offer terms of negotiation.—The Standard of February 2nd says:—"Such a Convention would certainly have the power to treat or do anything else; but if that 'should not be done, any one State could demand terms for her co-States and herself, and insist that the Federal Government 'should treat with her through the Confederate Government, she submitting the terms 'cherished and secured to the latter.'"

And the Standard enquires:—"Would there be anything improper in that?" Certainly there would: not only gross impropriety, but crime—crime of immense magnitude. So long as North Carolina remains a member of the Confederacy, neither her people in the mass, nor her Legislature, nor her Governor, nor any Convention that the Legislature might call, have any legal or constitutional right to make any demand upon the enemy, or to "insist" upon anything at the hands of the enemy, either directly or "through the Confederate Government"—she submitting the terms offered and received to the latter; and any attempt upon her part to do so, will be revolutionary and criminal. By the Constitution of the Confederate States, which she has adopted, and to which all her officers—Governor, Judges, Lawyers all have sworn allegiance—the sole power to make treaties is entrusted to the President and Senate of the Confederate States.

For the benefit of those people who are honest and wish to be informed, we quote the very language of the Constitution:—"By the second clause of the second Section of the 2nd, Article of that Constitution, it is ordained, that:—"He (the President) shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties." And by the first clause of Section 10 of the 1st article, it is further ordained:—"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation." And by the 3d clause:—"Nor shall any State enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign power."

This Constitution, by the adoption of North Carolina, has become the supreme law of the land—binding her citizens in their consciences and in their acts. Its language is as broad as terms can express—its meaning above cavil, doubt or dispute. The very first step it should take towards a proposition either to the Government of Lincoln or to any co-State, whether made by an ordinance or by a resolution appointing commissioners, would involve necessarily something in the nature of an agreement or compact—would be a violation of this supreme law of the land—and would be either treason or sedition, as the act might indicate; and all the parties therein implicated would be liable to punishment. To make the case more clear: Suppose North Carolina were in Convention to propose to Georgia to offer terms of negotiation to Mr. Lincoln, on the condition that his Government would recognize the Confederacy—provided that "Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were not included" and Georgia were to accept; and they were to submit the terms to the Confederate Government; would there not be a compact, an agreement between North Carolina and Georgia, which they have no right to make? Unquestionably. And that agreement, being to dismember the Confederacy, by negotiation with the enemy, would itself be the *act of treason*—and those who vote for it, as well as those who aid in executing it, would be *traitors*, amenable to capital punishment. The reference to the Confederate Government would not alter the crime. "They submitting the terms offered and received"—by their negotiations with an enemy, then at war with the Confederacy.

We are submitting this question to the people, upon a temporary concession that these agitators sincerely mean nothing more than to "treat" for peace—leaving out of view, for the present, that the Standard and all the agitators claim that this Convention could "do anything else." What would it be, then, but an impotent, useless, expensive assembly—powerless for good; abounding in mischief—controlling the Governor, the Judiciary and the Legislature.

If it were to make overtures for peace, it would do wrong, for "the South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat, would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. . . . Just so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. . . . If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy the spirit and manhood of her people."

Raleigh Standard, Aug. 10th, 1861.

As then, she cannot, by the teaching of the Standard itself, make any overtures for peace without committing an act unworthy of her spirit and manhood—as she could not make such overtures without committing a crime, why continue this agitation? Why not rather all loyal, law-loving men, bring their united influence to put a stop to it?

Gov. POLK, OF MISSOURI.—A letter received from Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who is a prisoner at Johnson's Island, states that Gov. Truman Polk, of Missouri, had been exchanged and sent down the Mississippi river.

All the members of this land are smitten with Frogs—the rivers and the dry land bring them forth—some even seem to fall in showers from the clouds, and they "come into our houses, and into our bad chambers, and upon our people, and into our ovens, and hounding troughs." They fill the air with croaking, and their dissonant notes stun whole neighborhoods. Some of them puff up their cheeks to an immense magnitude and croak louder than the bellowing of a bull. It is said in Natural History, that the males only of these animals croak; if so, the frogs we speak of must be entirely of that gender—and their extermination is the more easy. The species of these Dutch Nightingales are singularly various.—There is the Fishing Frog—resembling the tadpole, but of enormous size—with head much larger than its whole body—his mouth is sometimes a yard wide—his upper and lower jaw are both armed with sharp teeth, and his palate and tongue are furnished in like manner. He is the EXTORTIONER of the Frog genus. His eyes are on the top of his head and are encompassed with prickles. He sees all around—he has two long beards or filaments, small at the beginning but thicker at the end, and round like a fishing line. He hides, as Pliny says, in muddy water, and leaves nothing but his beard to be seen; when curiosity brings the small fish to see these filaments, hunger induces them to seize the bait, and then these monsters in ambush, draw in their filaments and devour the little fish without mercy. These Frog EXTORTIONERS know no compassion—feel no compunction—the bowls being taken out, their body is transparent—and they have no soul, at least no vestige of one that can be discovered. Their whole life is an ambush and a cheat. Without sympathy with any of their aquatic neighbors, they prey on all animals that fall into their clutches.

Then there is the "Leap Frog."—This species is more remarkable for hiding than anything else, and the facility with which he can keep out of danger by his sudden and long leaps. His heart has but one ventricle, so that the blood can circulate without the assistance of lungs—and thus he can stay a long time under water. Like certain human CROAKERS that we wot of, he is silent in dry, auspicious weather. When the sun is bright and the day pleasant and hopeful, we hear none of the "Leap Frog"; unharmonious and discordant bellows; but let a dark day settle down upon the land, and gloom and rain storm, and at once these fretful croakers make the air hideous with their unmusical complaints.

The common Toad has not the agility of the Frog. He is a torpid and insensate sort of being—with a broad body, a flat back, a large and swagging stomach, a slow, crawling, labored pace—he only bears resemblance to the other Frogs in that he too is a croaker. But he too bears a likeness to a species of humanity not uncommon now a days—we mean that class who inhabit shady offices. Both have the same harmless and defenceless nature—the same crawling and laggard pace—the same dark and undiscoverable retreat—the Toad sometimes being found in the bosom of an unloft rock, or the heart of an old oak, just as these shady characters are found embosomed in snug offices, both unnoticed and both out of the way of danger—almost of discovery. Both have a most disagreeable and grating croak, and both emit a sort of venom, which makes warts—the one on the individual that it touches—the other on the Government that it touches it. In ordinary times the Frog is only a common evil, but not unmixed with good. But when they come up in such immensity of numbers, of all species, they become a "plague in Egypt." We have no Moses to drive them out, but we have a great Uncle of his in our Governor Zebulon—and to his keeping we commit the Frogs. Or we may adopt a later precedent. It is said that the introduction of the Norway Rat into Ireland extinguished the entire race. If we could convert our Enrolling Officers into a species of Norway Rat, we should get rid of the Frogs and there would be no more croaking in the land.

A NOBLEMAN.—Capt. T. J. Jarvis, Captain of Co. B, 8th N. C. Regiment, gives an instance of patriotic sacrifice and noble generosity seldom excelled during this war. In a communication to the Petersburg Express, he says:

As my company was marching through your streets on the 9th inst., a cold wintry morning, a citizen standing on the sidewalk discovered one of my men, T. T. Dough, barefooted, his shoes having become worthless on the march from Kingston to Newbern, and calling Dough to him pulled off his shoes and put them on the feet of Dough. If others would do likewise, much of the suffering of our poor soldiers would be alleviated.

I am sure this kind hearted gentleman will bless himself, and when he learns that Dough had marched barefooted, without a murmur, over sixty miles, part of the time over frozen ground, through mud and water, part of the time on thorns and thistles, and stood two days in line of battle, confronting the enemy, he will feel himself recompensed in his own generous heart, that he has bestowed an act of such beneficence upon one so deserving.

The Fayetteville Observer mentions the significant fact, that the Raleigh Standard has not had a single word of Editorial notice of the remarkable and patriotic voluntary enlistment of the troops for the war. We join the Observer in the doubt if there is another paper in the Confederacy that has failed to rejoice over this most glorious and encouraging event, upon which, under Providence, probably depends the success of our great cause and the independence of the Confederacy.

A GOOD SIGN.—The Louisville Journal thinks there is no hope of justice being done either to the North or South so long as Lincoln remains in power.

## The News.

From our exchanges we glean the following interesting items of News:

FROM THE PENINSULA.—The Richmond papers of Monday, say, the Yankees who came up at Barhamsville Friday, fell back Saturday. There were only a small squad, and probably advanced to render assistance to any of the fugitives from the Libby who might chance to reach the vicinity. Two gunboats ascended York River Saturday, near to West Point and it is reported, were dragging the river for Confederate torpedoes.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—Information has been received that the Confederate troops, under General Marmaduke, have captured Hine Bluff, Arkansas, and according to last accounts, were marching on Little Rock. It is probable that a portion of the Federal troops in Arkansas have been withdrawn and are with Sherman in his Mississippi expedition.

EXPLOIT IN THE VALLEY.—Lieutenant Gatch, a Marylander, with ten men, also Marylanders, captured eight Yankees and nine well equipped cavalry horses, near Newton, last Friday night. Learning there was forty of them at Cedar Creek, Lieutenant Gatch, with his comrades, started in pursuit, and "pitched in," when the Yankees "pitched off." The race was continued a few miles below Newton, when a squad was overwhelmed by the Confederates. They dismounted and attempted to get to the woods, but were made prisoners.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Richmond papers of Monday inform us that semi-official intelligence was received Saturday that the enemy had advanced from Jackson to Brandon and Morton, and were diverging in the direction of Enterprise; Enterprise is on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, a short distance South of Meridian. The column is believed to be intended for Mobile, or to cut off communication with that city, by railroad. If communication with their base is cut off, or their march on Mobile is obstructed, it is probable they will move in the direction of Pascagoula, which they already have in possession, and where they have a considerable body of troops. Our cavalry are reported to be in their rear.

Jackson was occupied by the enemy at dark on the night of the 5th, our forces having evacuated the place in the afternoon and fell back towards Brandon.

The Meridian Clarion says the enemy was severely repulsed in his attempt to cross the Big Black, at Messenger's Ferry. General Lee planted a battery to command the Ferry, and, opening with grape and canister, drove them back. It is said they then crossed at Bidson's Ferry. Adams and Ross' cavalry fought gallantly. The latter met the enemy on foot at fifteen paces, and drove them back with pistols. Major Bridges is among the officers killed and wounded in the hands of Ross.

The pontoon bridge at Jackson was destroyed by our men under a heavy fire from the enemy.

The expedition is under the command of Sherman, with McPherson and Hulbert as corps commanders.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The Richmond Sentinel of Monday has learned by passenger, who came down on the Central train the evening previous, and who left the front that morning, that large fires were seen about the Yankee camps, and it was the general impression in the army that Meade was falling back.

Early on Sunday morning heavy firing was heard in front, supposed to be our cavalry pressing the rear of the enemy.

There was no appearance of Yankees in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Stafford county still being clear of them.

A gentleman who has reached Petersburg direct from Norfolk, says cotton goods are selling there for 75 cents a yard, and not freely parted with at that price, as holders of such goods hesitate in taking greenbacks at forty cents on the dollar. If this be true, we may see in the fact the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that is the precursor of the storm that will blow Yankee credit to ribbons. Bacon is now selling in New York at 50 cents per pound, and all articles of prime necessity at a like high rate.

We are pained to see the death of Hon. M. R. H. Garnett of Virginia announced in the papers. He was a gentleman of a high order of talents, great industry, extensive learning and acquisitions, and an intimate acquaintance with public affairs. At the time of his death, he represented the Essex District in the House of Representatives—a position he has filled with honor to himself and his State, both here, and at Washington when Virginia was a member of the old Union.

Gen. Howell Cobb, a planter of Georgia, has proposed to sell the Government, 20,000 pounds of bacon and 40,000 bushels of corn, at any price it is disposed to pay him; and, if it could pay nothing, then he'd give it. He also agreed to let the Interior Court of Sumter county have 10,000 pounds of bacon at 25 cents a pound, and 40,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents a bushel, for soldiers' families.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Capt. G. W. Alexander, to learn that his long and searching examination before the Court of Inquiry, which he asked for, has terminated with the verdict "the charges not sustained by the evidence." We are truly glad to see that the charges have proved without foundation.

Gen. Bragg passed through this city a day or two ago on his way to Richmond.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Extracted according to set of Cables in the year 1863, by J. S. Thompson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## From Louisiana.

PASCOGOLA, Feb. 15. Three gunboats and five schooners came in sight between the Horn and Fish Bay Islands, and two side wheel steamers, two gunboats and one sailing vessel behind the former island.

## From Mississippi.

Meridian was evacuated on yesterday; all the Government property saved. Advice from Enterprise to-day, say that the enemy has not appeared there. Capt. A. J. Porter's Staff, has arrived here. He left Fort at Oxford, on the 9th, confronting a column of infantry six thousand strong.

From Memphis, via Hennessey and Morton regiments of cavalry, viz Collierville, bring advice from Gen S. D. Lee who report Sherman with 33,000, all armed, moving in close order, with Lee's cavalry hovering on their flank, picking up stragglers. Prisoners report that they left Big Black with twenty days cooked rations.

## From Mobile.

Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, that the city was about to be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

## From Gen Lee's Army.

It is not true that the enemy is falling back to Centerville. He is occupying the same line as before the move on Sunday week. The present situation of the Cavalry train a train of cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, six miles above Harper's Ferry, on Thursday last, capturing and paroling fifty Federal Officers and soldiers, and getting some booty. Re-enlistments going on in every part of the army.

## From the North.

Richmond, Feb. 16. Northern dates to the 11th and 14th have been received. A Connecticut regiment lost 113 killed in the affair on the Rappahannock. Four hundred Rebel officers, including 1st Lieut. Thomas and Capt. Bicknidge, have been transferred from Johnson's Island to Baltimore. Gold on the 16th in New York 150.

## Confederate States Congress.

Richmond, Feb. 16. Both Houses have passed the Tax, Currency, and Military bills, and they await the President's signature. The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the Currency bill. It provides that holders of non-interest bearing notes over five dollars, be allowed till first of April, east of the Mississippi, and July west, to fund in twenty year bonds bearing four per cent. All notes not funded or paid to the Government in tax or duty within that time, shall be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent, and payable till first January next; after which they shall be one hundred per cent. Hundred dollar notes not presented within that time, no longer receivable for public dues and taxed ten per cent, per month, in addition to the thirty-three and one-third.

The present issue of notes to continue till the 1st of April, after which a new issue is authorized, to be kept within reasonable limits. Six per cent. bonds to the amount of five hundred millions, may be issued and sold, and money to meet the expenses of the Government.

All duties on imports to be paid in specie, sterling exchange or coupons. On these bonds all import and export duties are specially pledged to pay the interest.

The Tax bill levies five per cent on most of real, personal and mixed property, stock, bank bills, and solvent credits. Twenty per cent on incomes, profits, &c.

The military bill declares all between 17 and 50 in service during the war. All between 17 and 45 now in service to be retained under existing organizations and officers. All between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50, to be enrolled for State defense. Post-hospital, and General guard duty to be performed by men between 18 and 45, who are unfit for the field.

Exemptions—all unfit for the field, members of Congress, State Legislatures and other Confederate and State Officers, preachers regularly employed, one editor to each newspaper now published, and such employees as are indispensable; one apothecary to each drug store doing business on the 10th of October 1863; physicians over thirty years who have been seven years in the practice; President and Teachers in colleges and schools who have been regularly teaching for two years and who are twenty students, one person on farms of fifteen field hands and give bond and security to deliver to the Government one hundred pounds of bacon and beef to every hand, and sell all surplus at schedule rates. Officers of railroads as heretofore reported; and the President and Secretary of War are authorized to grant exemption, as heretofore reported.

## From our Kingston Correspondent.

Kingston, Feb. 16, 1864. Editors Confederate.—J. S. Brock, Wm. Haddock, C. Huffman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Britton, J. J. Sumner, Wm. H. Daughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, and John Freeman, of Nethercutt's Battalion; and W. D. Jones, of Wright's Battalion, and Joseph Brock, of the 27th North Carolina Regiment, and C. R. Cuthrell, of Latham's Battery, were all hanged in this place on yesterday, by order of court-martial, for deserting their commands, and taking up arms on the enemy's side. They all received the ordinance of baptism, according to the dictates of their own consciences, on the morning of their execution. Two were baptized by immersion by the Rev. Mr. Camp of the Baptist church, whilst the others were sprinkled and powered by the Rev. Mr. Paris, of Gen. Hoke's brigade, who were their spiritual advisers at the gallows.

The prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people, both citizens and soldiers, with a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and met their fate with much fortitude and determination. The ropes were all suspended from the beam of the gallows, and Stephen Jones and Wm. H. Daughtry selected the ones by which they preferred to be hanged.

I learn from good authority, that these prisoners have criminated certain persons as being the sole cause of their decision, which persons are either directly or indirectly under the influence of the Raleigh Standard and its feeler, the Daily Progress—and it can be proved. I am informed that three more of these deserters are to be hanged here in a few days, making in all 25 within the last two weeks, all of which were captured by our troops in the late expedition against Newbern.

Old Mr. Haddock, father of the Haddock who was hanged here yesterday, and his son, were arrested for some cause, and brought to this town last night and lodged in the guard house.

News from the front represents the Yankees as being twelve thousand strong at their outposts at Bachelor's Creek, and are strengthening their breast works and building their block houses that were destroyed by our troops at the time we attempted to take Newbern.

## Letter from Gen. Lee's Army.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Second North Carolina Regiment, to his mother or:

Our leaders have taken a method of stopping desertion from the ranks, which I highly approve, and which will, I think, stop it in the future. All that method is the death penalty—shot to death with musketry. There has been several executions lately, and I have witnessed four of them from our Division. The day after I last wrote, two deserters from the 53d North Carolina Regiment were shot in the presence of the division. There was a snow of four inches thickness on the morning of the execution. The whole division formed, by brigades, three sides of a square, and in front of the open side two stakes were driven in the ground, close together. The culprits were brought to the stakes, the proceedings and sentence of the court-martial read to them in a loud voice. A preacher then, approached them, and knelt down and wheeled a prayer, that was scarcely audible to the division, who uncovered their heads in adoration of the Most High. The "amen" came at last, the culprits had their hands tied behind them, and facing the troops were made to kneel with their backs to the stake, to which they were then fastened. A pause then occurred. The time when they were to die lacked a few minutes of expiring. The officer superintending their execution had his watch in his hand, while the ticking minute hand quickly sped its round of time. The troops were silent as the grave, and with their pale faces, the condemned took long and last look at earthly things, while the sun at that moment peeped from beneath the clouds, and making its rays dance and sparkle over the crystal snow, seemed to appear for the express purpose of giving those doomed men a last lingering look of earthly beauty, ere they were ushered into that ocean of eternity. But the fatal hour has arrived. The officer puts up his watch, a platoon of soldiers move to the front a few paces from the condemned, a clear ringing voice commands "Ready," and the click of the musket locks gives a sharp metallic ring. "Aim," and twenty muskets are o c n a e towards the victims; "Fire!" a rattling report of fire-arms, a whole volume of smoke, a d as it clears away, the inanimate forms of two men lay in their last convulsions, while their life-blood rushed forth from a dozen wounds, crimsoning the pure white snow at their feet. A Surgeon steps up, places his hand on their pulses, turns to the division, lifts his hat, and that sign denotes that their lives have departed, and the deserters are summoned before the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of Creation in Eternity. The whole division move by the flank and pass the dead bodies as they proceed to their quarters, while a detail is left to bury them in dishonored graves that have been previously dug in the vicinity.

There are others to blame besides those poor misguided and erring victims. Sometimes it is a wife who has thus murdered her husband as Eve deceived Adam; sometimes it is a false friend who has persuaded them from their duty; very seldom they are prompted to desert through cowardice, but by far the greater portion are influenced by that accursed faction in North Carolina, who try to cause the people to despond, and openly attempt to persuade the people that the government is rotten, and on the eve of disruption. Many widows and orphans, afflicted of mothers, grief-stricken sisters and brothers, and surrounding friends have just cause to call on God to send down his wrath on those vile and corrupt agitators and defamers, who have robbed them of husband, son, brother or friend—aye—murdered him, and brought his family to disgrace. Yesterday there was another execution in the presence of the brigade. He was from Randolph county, and left a wife and five children. He belonged to the 4th North Carolina Regiment. I went with my Captain to visit him on Friday, while he was under guard at Division Headquarters. He took his sentence hard. On being questioned why he deserted, he answered that he did not like the regiment, and said the reason why he did not come back under the President's Proclamation was because of the tracings of the Standard, that led him to believe that the government was corrupt and would soon go down, and that North Carolina would return to the Union again. He has two brothers that are deserters. He said he had written them to come in and deliver themselves up, and listen no longer to the false promises of these arch traitors of their life, honor, and liberty. Our who's Division has re-enlisted for the war, or for life. There is no despondency here in the ranks. Determination to do to the bitter end is the will of all.

## FEDERAL RELIGION.—Says the London Dispatch: "The American religions are of Christ, but of the worst passions of early untutored savagery, that made its gods out of its own worst passions."

## New Advertisements.

**Ten Dollars Reward.—Pocket Book Lost.**—Supposed to have been lost on the coast between Raleigh and Clayton, N. C. A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money, amount not recollected. Also containing one note against Miss Julia C. Fiercer for \$100.00, one note against Jos. H. Jones for \$400.00, one note against Jos. H. Jones for \$400.00, one note against Jos. H. Jones for \$400.00. The money is on object as the Pocket Book is returned. Any information will be thankfully received. Address either P. M. at Clayton, Plaster Hotel, Raleigh, or myself. J. W. YOUNGBLOOD, Clayton, N. C.

**Attended to the Head.—Scott & Jim take.** A great pleasure in informing the public that they have fitted up a first class BARBERS ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to cut or curl hair, Cham-poon, Dye Whiskers and Moustaches, Shave &c. Scott having had an experience of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first-class Barber shop. 16-45

**Rev. Moses B. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va.,** will deliver two Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, on his "Observations in Europe," on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings next, the 18th and 19th of February.

**IN COMMONS HALL.** The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this city.

Price of admission, single tickets 5¢; lady and gentlemen 3¢. Tickets to be obtained at the bookstalls. Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock. 16-51

**Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy** some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c. for a family. Apply at 8-1

**THIS OFFICE.**

**Sale of Negroes.—I shall offer for sale** for cash, EIGHT LIRELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 22d inst., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.

P. J. TURNBULL, Auctioneer.

**WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.** Apply at THIS OFFICE.